

BROWNLOW'S WEEKLY WHIG.

W. G. BROWNLOW, Editor and Proprietor.

"THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAW."

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS, IN ADVANCE.

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W. G. BROWNLOW.

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Brownlow's Whig.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.:
Saturday Morning, October 5, 1861.

Religious Notice.
We have been requested to state that Rev. S. S. Sweet will preach at Temperance Hall, on Sabbath morning, 6th inst.

The Blockading Fleet.
For several days past, say two weeks, the Federal Government has been concentrating a large fleet in Hampton Roads, and latest advices say that it is increasing in its proportions. They have divided into two fleets, and for the most part have been anchored opposite Old Point Comfort, and Newport News. One of the Divisions has, ere this time, moved off, but what point is to feel the weight of this strong armament, is not yet known. They will evidently execute a movement after the order of the Hatteras expedition, in a very short time, if they are not now in the act. Signal lights of unusual appearance have been seen from Norfolk, for many nights in succession, mostly in the direction of Fortress Monroe. They have been daily practicing with a fifteen inch Columbiad, planted at the beach at Old Point. Our opinion is that Charleston will fall first, and then Savannah and Mobile may look out. Norfolk is by no means safe; and the Richmond papers seem to think that their city is in great danger, and they are sounding the alarm!

"Postal Arrangements."
We have before us the Mobile Mercury, of the 23d inst., a leading Secession journal, and it certainly animadverts upon the "postal arrangements" of the Southern Government with greater severity than any journal we have got hold of since the war began. It charges the Post Office Department with "palpable abuses"—with "intending to destroy utterly the Southern press"—with inaugurating a "slow process"—and finally, with seeking to "kill the press by getting all the postage out of it at once."
The Mercury may know whereof it speaks, and it may speak out, as it is one of the original Secession journals of Alabama, but we confess that we don't feel at liberty to copy even its article, speaking so disparagingly as it does, of the administration of the Department.

Plain Talk.
We copy the following from the Richmond Whig, an able and leading Secession journal. We ask the reader's attention to the article:
DURATION OF THE WAR.
All the indications point to a long war. At one time we had hoped that the dash—the dash of our volunteers unrestrained, but simply guided by able Generals—would have planted our banners, before frost, in the heart of the enemy's country and conquered an honorable peace. But a different policy has obtained. We of the South, who were to attack, have adopted a system of defence, and, so far, have uniformly awaited the advance of the foe. This may be the safer policy; but we have never been able to appreciate it. Our conviction is that a victorious advance into the enemy's country is the only road to a lasting and honorable peace. We must fight, and we must conquer, before we can make a treaty. If we cannot do this, we must submit to the fate of the weaker party. The enemy have dominion of the sea, he can assail us at almost innumerable points; he can plunder our coasts and penetrate our rivers. He is supreme in the Chesapeake bay; he commands the Potomac; he has possession of Maryland, of Northwestern Virginia, and is contending for Missouri and Kentucky. While he threatens our whole coast, he may assail us at any point of our extended frontier. This whole situation must be altered before we can have peace on any terms compatible with honor and safety.
We have never heard of any plan suggested for effecting this desirable alteration short of carrying the war into the enemy's country. While we stand on the defensive, and the enemy is entrenched on this side of the Potomac,

it is impossible for us to destroy his supremacy at sea, or prevent his predatory incursions on our coast. We are subjected to all the disadvantages of a defensive war of indefinite duration, or to a peace dictated by the enemy. The possibility of our success is not within the range of accident. To prevent our subjugation or extermination is all we can hope for.
We have no skill in strategy, and know nothing of the means at the command of our Generals; but if this is all that is left to us, we had as well be looking out for terms of submission, and the sooner the better. An endless war, which affords no opportunity for either victory or revenge, is a hopeless undertaking.
The Southern people, who have offered themselves and their all for the prosecution of this war, and who have repudiated implicit confidence in the men entrusted with its conduct, have looked for something better. It is not to be disguised, that a sense of uneasiness and distrust is gradually supplanting that generous confidence. A suspicion is gaining ground, that all the advantages of our position have not been profited by, as they might have been; that the war has not been prosecuted with the vigor and energy demanded by the emergency. We hear mutterings and complaints, apart from those connected with the Quartermaster, Commissary, and Medical Departments, growing out of the appointment of so many civilians to high commands. Many of these appointments have filled the country with apprehensions of some great disaster.

From the Louisville Journal of Tuesday.
Doings at Elizabethtown.
We learned, last evening, what part a poisonous little nest of secessionists at Elizabethtown have been playing in the passing drama. On Tuesday the two o'clock passenger train and the two twenty-two freight trains from below, both arriving at Elizabethtown upwards of an hour behind time, were stopped there by Gen. Reed, acting under the order of Gen. Buckner. Reed, who was aided in his work by Gov. Helm, Dick Whitworth, and two or three officers in Confederate uniforms, took possession of the Depot and Telegraph office. He then took the locomotive, and with several others, proceeded to the Lebanon Junction. Whether it was they who seized at the Junction the cars going from this city and burned the bridges over Rolling Fork, we are not informed.
Guards were stationed all around Elizabethtown on Tuesday night to prevent persons belonging to Louisville from intelligence of what had been done there. Mr. Grider, of Bowling Green, and two or three others, passengers on the cars, were kept prisoners until yesterday morning at nine o'clock. The secession militia around Elizabethtown were ordered out to rendezvous at Muldraugh's Hill. It was perfectly well understood there that Gen. Rousseau's Brigade would go to Muldraugh's Hill on hearing of what had been done at Elizabethtown, and their confidence was that the troops from Camp Boone would anticipate those from Camp Joe Holt, in the occupation of the Hill.
From the fact that Gen. Buckner ordered the stopping of the passenger and freight trains at Elizabethtown, on Tuesday, it seems perfectly evident that an immediate invasion from Tennessee as far as least as Muldraugh's Hill, if not to Louisville, was intended. It gives us pleasure to state, however, that some sagacious Union men destroyed the rolling bridge, thus subverting the double purpose of delaying the arrival of troops from Tennessee, and of preventing the trains seized at Elizabethtown from being taken at once to Tennessee.

The Manufacture of Paper.
We find the following item floating about among our exchanges:
"The manufacture of paper from the leaves of Indian corn is becoming extensive in Austria. The paper is said to be tougher than ordinary paper made from rags, while it is almost wholly free from silica, which makes paper produced from straw so brittle."
Wherever this discovery was made it is certainly of far more importance to the people of the United States than of any other part of the world. There is no crop in America at all comparable in extent to that of Indian corn, growing as it does in every section of the Union, from the remotest north to the most torrid south, and from ocean to ocean. In the States where it is a favorite crop, the production amounts almost fabulous. While the wheat crop of the Union in 1856 was 100,425,000 bushels, the corn crop was 592,071,000. Two States, Ohio and Indiana, produced more corn than all the wheat of the Union amounted to. The same might be said of Tennessee and Kentucky. Six western States, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, yielded thirty-six millions of bushels. It is only by the contemplation of such statistics that we can learn to appreciate properly the greatness of that vast basis.

Gen. McClellan's War Preparations.
We learn from a private source, worthy of credence, that Gen. McClellan, on last Tuesday morning had fifty-six batteries of artillery of six guns each, of various caliber, and 150,000 men at and near Washington, and that his army would be increased to at least 200,000 men before the end of the present week. The organization and drill of these troops are going forward with industry and care, and the degree of discipline already apparent in every company, regiment and brigade, is in the highest degree creditable to the officers and the men, and promises great effectiveness in any future operations that may be undertaken against the enemy. The movement of troops and everything connected with the army preparations are carefully kept from public knowledge, but the facts above given—to state which, can do no harm now, but greatly public interest—may be relied upon, coming as they do from one who knows whereof he speaks.—Chicago Journal.

A Card.
Louisville, Tenn., Sept. 25th, 1861.
Editor of the Knoxville Whig:
Dear Sir—As there are many conflicting reports in regard to my recent arrest at Cumberland Ford, and subsequent trial before the Confederate Court at Knoxville, I will ask you to do me the favor of publishing the subsequent statement in regard to the facts in the case. Having learned that the East Tennesseans who had fled from the State immediately after the arrest of Mr. Nelson, had assembled at Williamsburg and Parkersville, in Kentucky, and that many of them were anxious to get back home but were afraid to return—having many friends and some near relations among them, I procured passports from Gen'l. Zollicoffer for Mr. Henry and myself, proceeded to Kentucky, and arrived in Williamsburg on Sunday, 21st ult., and found that all of the East Tennesseans had left on the Thursday previous, and had gone to Camp Dick Robinson in the interior of the State, some 15 or 20 miles distant. Having now crossed the mountains, we determined to go on to the Camp, and accordingly arrived there on Wednesday evening, six days after leaving Knoxville. We found that all our friends had joined the U. S. army, and had been mustered into service for three years, or during the war, and of course did not attempt, and would scorn such thing, as to ask them to desert. I had taken Gen'l. Zollicoffer's Proclamation with me together with Brownlow's Whig, the former inviting Union men to return to their homes, and that they should not be harmed, the latter pleading that there be no invasion of East Tennessee. These papers caused me some trouble in the Camp, and would, without doubt, been arrested there as a spy had it not been for the influence brought to bear in my favor by R. E. Byrd, of Boone county, who is commanding the 1st East Tennessee Regiment. After staying with the East Tennesseans for several days, sit out on our return, and on Sunday night, 18th inst., stayed at Harboursville, within 14 miles of Cumberland Ford, where we had learned Confederates were fortifying. On Monday morning, apprehending no trouble, we drove directly on towards Cumberland Gap, and arrived at the Ford of Cumberland River in the afternoon, crossed the Ford and drove right into the Brigade's line of battle, as they were drawn up in battle line expecting a fight—had had an alarm—that there were five thousand Federals marching directly upon them. Our passports were examined together with two letters from R. E. Byrd, one to Gen'l. Zollicoffer, asking for a passport for his wife to come to Kentucky, the other to his wife giving some directions about coming, provided she got the passports; furthermore, saying something of the number they had in Camp; these letters were both unsealed so that they might be shown to the commander at the lines, and if anything was wrong in them, might be rejected. These were all the letters I had addressed to any one from Kentucky, and upon these and a memorandum I had kept of the places and men I had stayed with, together with a letter I had written Geo. W. Bridges in regard to the position I believed the Union men should take. I was arrested and sent to Knoxville to have my trial for violation of passport. On arriving at Knoxville found Gen'l. Zollicoffer had gone to Kentucky, and we had missed him by coming via Morristown; I was turned over for trial before the Confederate Court, then in session; I was allowed to make a statement to the Court, which I did in a brief manner; and was released by taking an oath, that I would not assist the enemies of the country in invading it, would not aid in getting up a rebellion or know of any plot for that purpose, without disclosing the same, and would obey the laws of the land, as long as I was a citizen of the State. I write this statement to correct the many lying statements made in regard to my arrest and of the information I had in the way of letters on my person. During my arrest and detention, comprising the space of three days, I was treated in a very kind manner by all who had me in charge, and I would especially return my sincere thanks to Lieut. Moody, of Granger county, who brought me from Cumberland Ford via Morristown to Knoxville, for the very kind manner that I was treated, also, my thanks are due W. E. McElwee, T. J. Brown, Messrs. Welcher and others of 3d East Tennessee Regiment, for kind attention.
Very respectfully,
Jno. C. Lovs.

Instructions to Receivers.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
Richmond, 17th September, 1861.
Instructions to Receivers under the Act entitled "An Act for the Sequestration of the Estates, Property and Effects of Alien Enemies, and for the indemnity of citizens of the Confederate States, and persons aiding the same in the existing war against the United States."—Approved 30th March, 1861.
I. The following persons are subject to the operation of the law as Alien Enemies:
1st. All citizens of the United States, except citizens or residents of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky or Missouri, or the District of Columbia, or the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, or the Indian Territory South of Kansas.
2d. All persons who have a domicile within the States with which this Government is at war, no matter whether they be citizens or not. Thus the subjects of Great Britain, France or other neutral nations, who have a domicile, or are carrying on business or traffic within the States at war with this Confederacy are alien enemies under the law.
3d. All such citizens or residents of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky or Missouri, and of the District of Columbia, as shall commit actual hostilities against the Confederate States, or aid or abet the United States in the existing war against the Confederate States.
II. Immediately after taking your oath of office, you will take possession of all the property of every nature and kind whatsoever within your District belonging to alien enemies as above defined.
III. You will forthwith apply to the Clerk of the Court for writs of garnishment under the 8th section of the law, and will propose to the garnishees the interrogatories of which a form is annexed. These interrogatories you will propound to the following persons, viz:
1st. All Attorneys and Counsellors practicing law within your District.
2d. The Presidents and Cashiers of all Banks, and principal administrative officers of all rail road and other corporations within your District.
3d. All Agents of Foreign Corporations, Insurance Agents, Commission Merchants engaged in foreign trade, Agents of Foreign Mercantile Houses, Dealers in Bills of Exchange, Executors and Administrators of Estates, Assignees and Syndics of Insolvent Estates, Trustees and generally all persons who are known to do business as Agents for others.
IV. In the first week of each month you will exhibit to the Judge a statement, showing the whole amount of money in your hands as Receiver, and deposit the same for safe keeping in such bank or other depository as may be selected for that purpose by the Judge, reserving only such amounts as may be required for immediate necessary expenditure in the discharge of your duties as Receivers.
V. You are strictly prohibited from making personal use in any manner whatever, or investing in any kind of property, or loaning with or without interest, or exchanging for other funds, without leave of the Court, any money or funds of any kind received by you in your official capacity.
VI. You are prohibited from employing, except at your own personal expense, any Attorney or Counsellor to aid you in the discharge of your duties, other than the District Attorney or the Confederate States for your District, and you are instructed to invoke his aid under the ninth section of the law, in all matters of litigation that may arise under the law.
VII. You will take special care to avoid the loss or deterioration of all personal property perishable in its nature, by applying for the sale thereof under the provisions of the 12th section of the law.
VIII. You will keep an account, showing exactly all sums received by you as allowances of compensation under the fifteenth section of the law, setting forth the date and amount of each receipt of such sums; and as soon as the amount received by you in any one year, shall reach the sum of five thousand dollars, you will pay over to the Assistant Treasurer of the Confederate States most convenient to your domicile, all further sums allowed you as compensation, taking duplicate receipts therefor, one to be retained as a voucher by yourself, and the other to be forwarded by mail to the Secretary of the Treasury.
IX. Whenever, in the discharge of your duties, you discover that any attorney, agent, former partner, trustee or other person holding or controlling any property, rights or credits of an alien enemy, has wilfully failed to give you information of the same, you will immediately report the fact to the District to the end that the guilty party may be subjected to the pains and penalties prescribed by the 3d section of the law.
J. P. BENJAMIN, Attorney-General.

Resolutions of Kentucky Legislature.
In the House of Representatives of the Kentucky Legislature on the 18th, Mr. Finnel, from the committee on Federal Relations, reported as follows:
The committee to whom was referred the communication of the Governor of this Commonwealth, together with the communications of Polk and Zollicoffer, informing the Governor that they had seized and were occupying with large military forces, portion of the soil of Kentucky, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to make the following report:
WHEREAS, Kentucky has been invaded by the forces of the so-called Confederate States and the commanders of the forces so invading the State have insolently prescribed the conditions upon which they will withdraw, thus insulting the dignity of the State by demanding terms to which Kentucky cannot listen without dishonor, therefore—
Resolved, That the invaders be expelled.
Inasmuch as there are now in Kentucky, Federal troops assembled for the purpose of procuring the tranquility of the State and of defending and protecting the people of Kentucky in the peaceful enjoyment of their lives and property, it is
Resolved, That Gen. Robert Anderson, a native Kentuckian, who has been appointed to the command of the Department of Cumberland, be requested to take instant command, with authority and power from this Commonwealth to call out a volunteer force in Kentucky for the purpose of repelling the invaders from our soil.
Resolved, That in using the means which duty and honor require shall be used to expel the invaders from the soil of Kentucky, no citizen shall be molested on account of his political opinions—that no citizen's property shall be taken or confiscated because of such opinions, nor shall any slave be set free by military commanders; and that all peaceable citizens who remain at home and attend to their own private business, until legally called into the public service, as well as their families, are entitled to, and shall receive, the fullest protection of the Government in the enjoyment of their lives, their liberties, and their property.
Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, be requested to give all the aid in his power to accomplish the end desired by these resolutions, and that he issue his proclamation calling out the militia of the State, and that he place the same under the command of Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden.
Resolved, That the patriotism of every Ken-

tuckian is invoked and is confidently relied upon to give active aid in the defence of the Commonwealth.
The first resolution passed—73 to 23; the second by 68 to 27; the third by 66 to 2; the fourth by 71 to 24; and the fifth and preamble by 73 to 23. In the Senate in the evening the same resolutions passed 25 to 9.
The Post Office Department—Fenny-wise and Pound Foolish.
Under a supposed sense of public duty we have been silent concerning many things connected with the operations of the Confederate Government, which have seemed to us to be flagrant abuses, or irreparable failures on the part of the heads of the Cabinet Departments to perform their respective duties.
Hence, we have till now patiently and silently submitted to everything and complained of nothing. But our endurance is gone, our patience is worn out, and our mind has reached the point where "gravitation shifting terms the other way."
Whether we may be in fault, or whatever may be the cause, we know not, but it is a palpable fact that our post office affairs operate badly. Making every reasonable allowance for unavoidable embarrassments, we are bound to believe that some parts of the management of Postmaster-General Reagan are incurable upon any plea of necessity, and he is therefore responsible to the public for the evil consequences, and the public injury which his mistaken policy or mismanagement has occasioned.
We, and the public complain generally that, though the rates of postage have been very considerably raised, yet the regularity and certainty and extent of the transmission and safe delivery of the mail has been greatly diminished. The delays and loss of letters have become so common that the public is fast losing confidence in it. We ourselves know that letters within the past two months have been mailed to our address here, which we never received. The same is true of letters written by us to our friends—Our patrons almost daily, and from every direction, complain to us that they don't get the papers regularly, and many of them not at all, which we regularly address to them thro' the post office.
We do not make specific charges against any one particularly, because we believe the evils complained of result from defects and inefficiency in the system generally.
But we do complain of, and protest against certain regulations of the department enforced by the order of Postmaster Reagan.
The circulation of newspapers is one of the greatest sources of postal revenue. Hence, any postal regulation which embarrasses or diminishes the business and the circulation of newspapers, affects injuriously the revenue of the department.
It must be admitted that the people look mainly to the newspapers for the information, without which, the public mind would sink into a state of apathy and indifference injurious to the public welfare, and dangerous to the safety of a free government. And the press publishes a vast amount of matter free of charge, which it is greatly to the advantage of all the departments of the government that the people should see. It is therefore, no more than just and wise that the government should rather encourage than embarrass the business and circulation of newspapers.
The patrons of the government post offices in the cities and towns, pay the department for the use of office boxes, through which they receive their post matter. Heretofore it has been the custom of the publishers of city papers to furnish their patrons, who desired it, their papers through their boxes in the post office. Thus they got their mail matter altogether with little trouble to the city postmaster. But under late orders of Postmaster Reagan, papers thus deposited in the city post offices are taxed with full rates of postage, which must be paid in advance.
This order has the effect to keep the city papers out of the post office, and deprives the patrons of the privilege of receiving their papers through the boxes, for the use of which they have paid a fair price. As they cannot thus get their papers through the boxes, some of them will give them up, and thus the rest is lost, and the assistant postmaster put to the trouble of general delivery of matter which had been obtained from the boxes.
The department will lose money by demanding full postage rates on papers delivered through the post office. Besides, it is unjust and discourteous to demand these rates from the patrons of the post office, who have paid for boxes.
It has been a profitable business to publishers and newsmen to sell daily papers on the cars. Papers thus circulated could pay a reasonable postage. But the rule has been to exact from papers thus sold the transient rates of postage in advance, whether the papers were all sold or not. These transient rates are about equal to the published price of the papers thus distributed. Of course such exorbitant exactions diminish this branch of the newspaper business, and thus deprive the people of the privilege of getting the news, and is a positive loss to the newspaper business and the post office treasury.
The post office also collects the same rates of postage on each sheet of a daily paper as on a weekly sheet. This rule loads daily papers with a government tariff, equal in some instances to the publisher's price of the paper. Of course these exorbitant rates of postage exacted in advance, have the tendency to suppress the circulation of daily papers, and thus injure the business of publishers, and deprive the public of the best source of information, as well as to lessen the revenue of the department.
But we could better submit to these advanced rates and exorbitant tariffs on our papers and business, if the department performed faithfully its engagements to carry and deliver packages safely and promptly to their patrons.—Birmingham (Ala.) Mail.